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proficient. After the death of Mr. Sullivant in 1873, Mr. James and our Associate, Lesquereux, were looked to as the principal authorities upon Mosses in this country; and the duty appropriately devolved upon them of preparing the systematic work upon North American Bryology which Mr. Sullivant had planned. Owing to the pre-occupation of Mr. Lesquereux in vegetable palæontology, the laboring oar fell to Mr. James. He had already published some papers upon the subject in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, of which he had long been an active member, and he had contributed to Mr. Watson's Botany of Clarence King's Exploration on the Fortieth Parallel a notable article on the Musci of that Survey. Our own Academy has also published some of the results of the joint study of these two veteran bryologists. The characters of Mosses in these days are mostly drawn from their minute structure. Hundreds of species and varieties in numerous specimens had to be patiently scrutinized under the compound microscope, the details sketched, and collated, and the differences weighed. To this task Mr. James gave himself with single and untiring devotion. He had nearly brought this protracted labor of microscopical analysis to a conclusion, and was actually engaged in this work, when the eye suddenly was dimmed and the pencil dropped from his hand. Partial paralysis was soon followed by coma, and he died within a few hours. So very much has been done, that it is confidently hoped that his coadjutor may soon bring the work to a completion, and give to bryological students the Manual of North American Mosses which is greatly needed, and to which a vast amount of faithful research has been devoted. The name of Mr. James will thereby be inseparably associated with the advancement of an interesting branch of botany. He was not often seen at our meetings, but he is greatly missed by his associates in study, and his memory is cherished by all who in the various relations of life came to know this diligent and conscientious student of nature, and most estimable, simple-hearted, kindly, and devout man.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born in Portland, Maine, on the 27th of February, 1807. He died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 24th of March, 1882. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College (founded by the first President of the Academy), in a class which his own name and that of Nathaniel Hawthorne have made

illustrious. In 1826, one year after receiving his degree, he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin. In 1834 he was chosen to succeed the eminent scholar, Mr. George Ticknor, as Professor of Modern Languages in Harvard University. He resigned in 1854, and James Russell Lowell, now Minister to England, was elected to the vacant chair. In the mean time Mr. Longfellow had made three long visits to Europe, accomplishing himself for his professorial duties, and gathering rich materials for his pen. For forty-six years he resided in Cambridge, most of the time in the historical mansion known as Washington's headquarters.

In the removal of the name of Mr. Longfellow from the list of its Fellows, the Academy bears its share in a great national loss. There is no need to give a more extended account of a life so illustrious as that of Mr. Longfellow, or to enumerate his familiar and secure titles to fame.

For the space of a whole generation he has been the most popular and beloved of American poets. No poet who has ever written in the English language has addressed a wider audience among his contemporaries in other countries as well as in his own, and none has ever attached his readers to himself with firmer ties of personal regard. The distinguishing characteristic of his poetry was its simple, sincere, and exquisite expression of sentiment and emotion common to the hearts of men, and of the sympathy of the poet, at once strong and delicate, with the deepest and the most familiar experiences of human life. His poetry evoked the sympathy of his readers, and it strengthened their best feelings by giving natural, appropriate, and beautiful utterance to them. The service is incalculable which Mr. Longfellow has thus rendered in refining, purifying, and elevating the moral disposition of his numberless readers. His broad and liberal culture, his native sense of poetic melody, his fine and critical taste, his admirable skill and culture as an artist in verse, all contributed to the worth and to the success of his work. But its chief source of power lay in the character of the man. His poems in their excellence were the true image of the poet. It was the man speaking in them that gave to them their force of good. Sincerity was in the very tone of their music.

The range of the subjects of his poetry was astonishingly wide. The legends of the Old World and of the New, of the North and of the South, deeds of patriotism and of devotion, stories of the past and of the present, themes of household and domestic concern, of birth and death, of joy and sorrow, were equally familiar to his lyre of many strings.

In his volumes there was something for every age and every taste. But in this variety, diverse as it was in motive and in interest, there was an essential and controlling unity of spirit. It was all inspired with the sweet and generous nature of the poet, his faith in man, his trust in God, his high purpose and principle, his allegiance to duty.

Modest, simple, kind, tender-hearted, beloved by all who knew him, famous throughout the world, he has left a memory in which there is nothing to regret, and which will forever be cherished by his country.

JOHN AMORY LOWELL.

JOHN AMORY LOWELL died, at his residence in Boston, on the 31st of October last, when he had almost completed the eighty-third year of his age, for he was born on the 11th of November, 1798. A few years of his boyhood — from 1803 to 1806 — were passed in Paris, where he was a spectator of some of the glorifications of the First Empire, especially on the occasion of the return from Austerlitz. He entered Harvard College in 1811, Messrs. Sparks, Parsons, and Palfrey being among his classmates, and after graduation he entered a mercantile house. He was elected into this Academy on the 10th of November, 1841, at the same time with two other Fellows assigned to the botanical section. One was William Oakes, of Ipswich, who died seven years afterward; to the other is assigned the duty of preparing this memorial. When the Fellows of the Academy were arranged in classes and sections, the pronounced tastes inherited from his father, and cultivated by his own studies, made it natural that he should belong to the small section of botany. But he might with equal propriety have been relegated to more than one section of the third class. For, notwithstanding his devotion to business affairs, his classical and linguistic knowledge were always well kept up, and his authority upon economical and financial questions was great.

The family has always had a marked representation in this Academy. To mention only the direct line, the subject of our notice was chosen into it very shortly after the death of his father, — the John Lowell who, after achieving distinction and a competency at the bar, retired from active practice at the age of thirty-four, to be known through his valuable writings as "The Norfolk Farmer," and as a principal promoter, if not the founder, of scientific agriculture and horticulture in New England. John Lowell — the father of John Amory Lowell — was elected into the Academy in the year 1804,